

Kentucky

Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 21. VOL. V.]

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[VOL. XXXIII.

TERMS OF THE
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All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
For the relief of Adam Kinsley, Thomas French, and Charles S. Leonard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized to pay unto Adam Kinsley and Thomas French, such sum of money, in addition to that already paid, under a contract entered into on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eight, between Tenele Cox, on the part of the United States, with the said Adam Kinsley and Thomas French, for the manufacture of four thousand stand of arms, as shall increase the price of each stand of arms delivered under the said contract, to a sum equal to that allowed to others who entered into contracts to manufacture and deliver arms to the United States, on or about the same time, keeping in view the quality of the arms delivered by each; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said secretary, make the like additional compensation to Charles S. Leonard, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for arms manufactured and delivered by him, under a contract entered into, on or about the time aforesaid, keeping in view the rules prescribed in the preceding section.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the state of Mississippi, and for the support of a seminary of learning within the said state.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be granted to the state of Mississippi, two entire sections of land, or fractional sections or quarter sections, not exceeding the quantity contained in two entire sections, for a seat of government in the said state; which land shall be located in one entire tract, at such place as, under the authority of the said state, shall be designated for the seat of government therein, whenever the Indian title shall have been extinguished thereto, and before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands belonging to the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the township of land granted for the support of Jefferson College, there shall be granted, in the said state, another township, or a quantity of land equal thereto, to be located in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, which shall be vested in the legislature of the said state, in trust, for the support of a seminary of learning therein; which lands shall be located by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, whenever an extinguishment of Indian title shall be made for lands, suitable, in his opinion, for that purpose, in the said state. Which grant, hereby provided to be made, shall be considered as made in lieu of a township directed to be reserved by the fifth section of an act, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary line fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed March three, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and which reserve of one township, provided to be made by the aforesaid fifth section of said act, shall be offered for sale, in the same manner as the other public lands in the same manner.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of John Clark.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue to John Clark, late an officer in the revolutionary war, a land warrant for the quantity of eight hundred and fifty acres of land; which warrant, when issued, shall be located on any unlocated parts of the fifty quarter townships and fractional quarter townships, reserved by law for original holders of military land warrants, in the manner and within the time provided by law for other military land warrants, in the manner and within the time provided by law for other military warrants, provided by law for services in the revolutionary army; and a patent or patent shall be granted thereon, as in other cases.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Davis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury cause to be paid unto Henry Davis, of Rockingham county, state of North Carolina, the sum of forty-seven dollars and seventy cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Directing the payment of certain bills drawn by General Armstrong in favor of William Morgan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid to Thomas Griffin, administrator of William Morgan, deceased, and trustee of Alexander Macaulay, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand two hundred and nine dollars and twenty-one cents, being the amount of certain bills of exchange drawn by General John Armstrong in favor of said William Morgan, master of the ship Louisa, for the value of said ship Louisa, and cargo, under the Louisiana convention, and which bills were delivered to Joseph Fenwick, late consul of the United States to Bordeaux: Provided, always that before such payment shall be made, the said Thomas Griffin shall give bond, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the secretary of the treasury, to indemnify the United States for such payment against all persons whatever, who may hereafter make any claim on account of the said bills, or either of them.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 20, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Hall Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be paid to Thomas H. Jersey, surveyor of the port of Charleston, one half of the amount received by the United States, on account of the condemnation of the schooner the Lovely Cordelia, and of the James and Elizabeth, and that an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for this purpose, to be paid out of the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Kenzie and Forsyth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Kenzie and Forsyth, for three miles and ten hours, which were lost in the public service at the evacuation of Chicago, during the late war; and that the sum found due to said Kenzie and Forsyth, be paid to them out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Respecting the location of certain sections of lands to be granted for the seat of government in the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of four sections, provided to be located under the direction of the legislature of the state of Indiana, and to be granted for the purpose of fixing thereon the seat of government for that state, it shall be lawful to locate, for that purpose, under the direction of the legislature aforesaid, any contiguous quarter sections, fractions, or parts of sections, not to exceed, in the whole, the quantity obtained in four entire sections; such locations shall be made before the commencement of the public sales of the adjoining and surrounding lands, belonging to the district aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the citizens of the Michigan territory be, and they are hereby authorized to elect one delegate to the congress of the United States, who shall possess the qualifications and exercise the privileges heretofore required of and granted to the delegates from the several territories of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority granted to the secretary for the department of war, by the second section of the act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands, approved the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and by the fourth section of the act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States, approved December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to issue warrants for the military land bounties to persons entitled thereto, shall be revived, and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the fourth day of March next.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To extend the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States to cases arising under the law relating to patents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the U. States shall have original cognizance, as well in equity as at law, of all actions, suits, controversies, and cases arising under any law of the United States, granting or confirming to authors or inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings, in editions, and discoveries; and upon any bill in equity, filed by any party aggrieved in any such cases, shall have authority to grant injunctions according to the course and principles of courts of equity, to prevent the violation of the rights of any authors or inventors, secured to them by any laws of the United States, on such terms and conditions as the said courts may deem fit and reasonable: Provided, however, That from all judgments and decrees of any circuit court, rendered in the premises, a writ of error or

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel F. Hooker.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby authorized and required to pay to Samuel F. Hooker, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning the heirs and legatees of Thomas Turner, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund are hereby authorized and required to pay, out of the said fund, to the executors of Thomas Turner, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and legatees of the said Thomas Turner, deceased, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; the said sum being in consideration of services rendered by the said Thomas Turner, deceased, as accountant of the navy department, in receiving and settling all accounts respecting the said fund, and for which no compensation has heretofore been made.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

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JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
February 24, 1819—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FISHERIES.

From the London Times.

SIR—In the present posture of public affairs, when the nation appears sinking under the pressure of financial difficulties, it is astonishing to observe the apathy of the public, on matters of vital importance to the existence of the country, and the effrontery with which it is attempted to cheat us into a belief that we were never in a more prosperous or flourishing condition than at the present moment.

The promulgation of a convention recently concluded between Great Britain and America, has induced me, through the medium of your respectable journal, to call the attention of the public to the concessions made by that convention, of the right of fishing and curing fish, to subjects of the United States, on the coast and harbors of Newfoundland and of the Labrador; an arrangement fraught with the most mischievous consequences to the prosperity of the British fisheries in those parts, and pregnant with danger to the maritime interests of the nation.

At a period antecedent to the peace of Amiens the importance of our North American fisheries was demonstrated to Government, in the hope that the French might no longer be allowed a participation in its advantages; but the most valuable part of the coast of Newfoundland was restored, by that treaty, to the French nation, by an article which appears to have been inserted as a matter of course.

At a subsequent period, it having been discovered, that the Americans were clandestinely prosecuting a most extensive fishery on the coast of Labrador, to the manifest prejudice of our merchants and fishermen at Newfoundland, a strong representation was made to government on that subject, but a declaration of war by the United States shortly after put an end to this competition.

A general peace, however, renewed and increased the rivalry of maritime nations, for a participation in the acknowledged benefit of the fisheries; and whilst every other government was actively engaged in affording the utmost encouragement and protection to its own subjects, appeals were made to His Majesty's Ministers to foster and sustain the British American fisheries against the powerful effects of foreign competition, combined with circumstances of great local and national difficulty.

These applications were met only by a reference to the embarrassments which overspread the commerce, trade and manufactures of every part of the United Kingdom; an assurance that the causes were but temporary, and that the results of peace would develop the stability of the great sources of our national prosperity. The merchants, therefore, having capitals, embarked in a trade whose peculiar nature renders it impossible to withdraw without enormous artifices, yielded to the force of imperious necessity, and continued the fisheries under the most discouraging circumstances, which have led to the most disastrous results.

Judge then, sir, of their situation and feelings while struggling to sustain this valuable branch of British commerce, on seeing the total abandonment of their interest, and (I will add) the sacrifice of the national character, in a convention which must expose us to the ridicule of our wily competitor, who well knows the importance of this acquisition.

The geographical situation of Newfoundland, and limited intercourse with that island, are causes why it is so little known, although its importance to the nation may be seen by a reference to a population of 80 to 100,000, wholly subsisting by supplies drawn from the mother country, to the employment of upwards of 500 vessels, and several thousand seamen annually engaged in the trade, and to the facilities it affords to our West Indian Colonies, and our commerce with Spain, Portugal and Italy.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland have cheerfully acquiesced in the regulations which consistent with our great national policy, have confined, almost exclusively, their trade to the mother country, notwithstanding its obvious prejudice, in many respects, to their own immediate interests. These sacrifices for the benefit of the parent country ought naturally to have entitled them to its protection and support. How far these have been afforded the late convention with America will decide—an arrangement by which the subjects of the United States are permitted to take, and cure fish on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, and export it from thence to the same markets with our own merchants; although it must be obvious to every one but the two British Commissioners, that they are now enabled to do this at much less expense than the subjects of Great Britain.

If such be the policy of our Government towards a most loyal, industrious, and useful portion of its colonial subjects, I would call upon Ministers to do an act of justice to them and to the nation, by ceding at once the island to America for some equivalent, that our fisheries may not be sacrificed by an improvident and unnatural parent, and that the country may at least have some compensation for the inevitable loss of a valuable and most important branch of its commerce.

The limits of a letter do not allow me to go into detail on this interesting subject. I shall, therefore, for the present, satisfy myself with calling the attention of the nation to some of the obvious consequences of this ill-advised treaty, which has furnished our rivals with a most powerful weapon against our maritime superiority, enabled them to under-

sell our merchants in the European fish markets—opened a door to the most alarming contraband traffic, to the prejudice of the British adventurer, and manifest deterioration of the revenue—paved the way to the emigration of our subjects and evasion of their debts, and laid the foundation of endless jealousies and disputes between individuals of the two nations.

These are some of the fruits of this disgraceful convention, signed in London by two commissioners, without the knowledge of those who were more immediately interested and capable of pointing out its injurious consequences;

and by two commissioners from America, alive to the best interests of their country, and with true political sagacity consulting such of their countrymen as were able to assist them in promoting it.

I sincerely trust, for the honor and character of the nation, that when the convention is laid on the table of Parliament, some member whose abilities may do justice to the subject, will call upon Ministers for a justification of their conduct on this extraordinary arrangement.

I am, sir, your obedient serv't,
A BRITISH MERCHANT.

MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Fataoma, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the king of the Ashantees, obtained, while at Coomassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor, who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave; "That some years ago a vessel, with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides; it seems the vessel had anchored. The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds;) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water and tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He thought some of their clothes were now at Wanwaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers." This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lieut. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is, however, reason to hope that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenue, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward.

SUMMARY. AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

On the 16th March the ratified convention between the United States and England was laid before the British Parliament. Lord Castlereagh, on presenting it, remarked, that he should only move to have it laid on the table; as a Right Hon. Friend had it in contemplation to bring in a bill upon this topic very shortly. The bill had not been presented on the 21st of March.

FRANC BUDGET. Paris, March 17. The Minister of finance yesterday laid the Budget before the Chamber of Deputies. With the frankness of a statesman and a patriot, he declared, that the burdens of the state must be onerous for a time, and could only be supported under the hope of alleviation, and that hope was not illusory. After giving the details of several departments of expenses, [the increase of some of which excited much agitation in the Chamber] he concluded by stating, that the credits required by the government for the year 1818, amounting to eight hundred and Eighty-nine Millions of francs.

BUONAPARTE. It has been remarked, that in all Buonaparte's arrangements for his establishments at Elba and St. Helena, he never made any provision for a Chaplain. It appears he now begins to be more seriously disposed, and that at his request two Ecclesiastics (one an Abbe) have obtained the permission of the Allied Monarchs and the Pope, to repair to St. Helena to form a religious establishment there. It is added, that

Madame Letitia Bonaparte, (mother of Napoleon) has presented a service of Communion Plate, and decorations for the altar, to this establishment.

Germany is called the "land of literature and the arts." By an enumeration lately made there are 8421 students in sixteen of her principal Universities—giving an average of 526 to each university. Germany has a population exceeding thirty millions. Massachusetts has a population of only four-fifths of a million and she numbers more than 600 students in her colleges.

The widow AGASSE, proprietor of the Moniteur, published at Paris, is engaged to print the speeches of the members of the chamber of deputies for the sum of 6000 francs a year, in a supplement to the above paper.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th March, names 15 transports that have taken their departure from England for Cadiz, for the conveyance of troops to South America, on the intended grand expedition: they are generally burthened vessels.

Royal Freak.—At Brighton, the Prince Regent in a merry mood, determined to sup in the kitchen of his pavilion, which he accordingly did, in company with his servants to their great satisfaction.

I am, sir, your obedient serv't,
A BRITISH MERCHANT.

MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Fataoma, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the king of the Ashantees, obtained, while at Coomassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor, who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave; "That some years ago a vessel, with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men, and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides; it seems the vessel had anchored. The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds;) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessel soon after struck; the men jumped into the water and tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He thought some of their clothes were now at Wanwaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers." This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, Lieut. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is, however, reason to hope that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenue, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward.

DOMESTIC.

Frankfort, May 14.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous Public Meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, held on yesterday in pursuance of notice, at the Church in Frankfort, to take into consideration the present state of the country, and devise means to avert impending distresses, JACOB CREATHE was appointed Chairman, and JACOB SWIGERT, Secretary. After addresses to the people by Messrs. Adams, Bibb, Pope, and Hardin, the following resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority:

RESOLVED, That the present scarcity of money, the pressure of the Banks upon those indebted to them, the pressure by creditors for their debts by suits and executions, the difficulty of raising very moderate sums of money even by enormous sacrifices of property, the heavy usury demanded for the use of money beyond what any useful employment and ordinary profit of regular business will justify the borrower in contracting to give, the general embarrassment which seems to encircle the commercial world, which is recoiling on the agricultural and commercial classes, producing a smaller employment in the useful, industrious and sober callings, increasing the want of confidence between traders, employers and employed, is a public calamity which we acknowledge and deplore as hastening to a general suspension of payment, business and employment, and utterly destructive of social order and happiness.

2dly. That these causes combined, threaten to bring suddenly into market forced sales at public auction, under execution, and at private sale, a very large proportion of the most valuable property of the country, as well the products of our soil and industry exported abroad, as of real and personal property

at home; that the many sales and few bidders without competition, must shift a very large portion of the most valuable property of the country from the many to the few, at the most depreciated prices and ruinous sacrifices, entailing poverty and wretchedness upon the household where industry and honest acquirements once maintained in peace and domestic comfort, the husband, wife, children, relatives, journeyman, apprentice, master and servant, employer and employee, leaving a heart broken desolate population, or desolated country.

3d. That in a time of such general calamity and dearth of money, neither that even-handed public justice which is always due and never to be overlooked as between creditor and debtor, nor that humane and liberal policy which a government owes to its citizens, nor that self preservation which society owes to itself, requires or ought to permit such ruin and devastation, if a discreet, peaceable remedy can be applied, whereby the just rights of all may be secured and ultimately satisfied, and the general welfare promoted by a merciful forbearance and prudent circumspection and forethought.

4th. That as the banks are the great money holders as well as great creditors, they can also be great and efficient instruments in alleviating the present distress, and mainly contributory in preventing the imminent sacrifices of credit, of fortune and of business.

5th. That the banks have in a great degree contributed to bring on and aggravate the present distress, by conducting to extravagant importation and consumption of foreign luxuries, and encouraging extravagant speculations by furnishing the means—by collecting specie in large quantities, dealing in credit, money and exchange; giving their own paper as a circulating medium at home; they have made specie more accessible to exporters and foreign dealers in money, by exporting specie for, and in other respects aiding the purposes of foreign money dealers; substituting paper as money at home, they have placed themselves in a situation to be pressed for specie as an article of foreign commerce; those nearest the seaboard pressed by the demands of specie for exportation, press those more remote to supply the deficiency made by exportation. The bank of the United States, the great dealer in foreign exchange and commerce, by itself and its branches, has opened a sluice by which the specie of the western country flows into the general current from the seaboard to the East India and other foreign markets; being first pressed for specie for foreign purposes, in its turn it presses the state banks; a great and rapid reduction of the discounts and notes in circulation becomes necessary proportioned to the loss of specie, and far exceeding in amount the quantity of specie taken off, whereby the banks press upon the people.

6th. That by this action and reaction a sudden reduction of bank paper and money has been produced, not leaving enough to pay discounts and answer the necessary purposes of internal community and business, so that now, property is no longer convertible into money.

7th. That as the banks have been so instrumental in bringing on this distressing state of things, that the people have a claim upon the Banks to bear their share of the burthen, that they shall not retire within their shells to view the ruin, in themselves are not wholly innocent of; but should afford the means to stay the pressing demands until time, frugality and industry can discharge the debt by instalment.

8th. That the Banks ought immediately to suspend their payments of specie, suspend their calls, and make moderate issues of paper upon good security, to answer the most pressing demands, until the Legislative authority can take the situation of the country into consideration.

9th. That the present alarming and general pressure deserves the serious and quick interposition of the Legislature in such way as the wisdom and intelligence of the state may devise.

10th. That among other measures for the consideration of the people and of the Legislature, it is proposed, that the amount of paper to be issued by the Banks during the suspension of their payments in specie, shall be regulated by law, not to be exceeded, under penalty of forfeiting their charters; prescribing also, the kind of security which individuals shall give to the Banks, and which the Banks shall give to the community, so as to guard against the excessive issue of paper, secure its ultimate redemption without depreciation, and leave the banks, if they should choose so to do, under these conditions, to make such an emission of paper as shall be necessary and proper, (not exceeding the limit) to save the country from the impending catastrophe.

11th. That the attention of the people in the different counties be invited to these subjects, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in similar meetings.

12th. That a committee of seven be appointed to correspond with the people of the other counties in this state, and with such committees as may be appointed by them, receive the communications and answers from similar meetings in other counties, and lay the result before the acting Governor.

13th. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the legislature ought to convene without delay.

14th. Resolved, that a prudent and rigid economy ought to be observed; the consumption of foreign articles of luxury and manufactures diminished; home manufactures encouraged, the annual expenditures of individuals lessened so

as to enable them by industry and frugality to pay off old arrears without accumulating new debts.

JACOB CREATHE, Chm.

Atteste,
J. SWIGERT, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence in pursuance of the 12th resolution, viz.: Geo. Adams, Geo. M. Bibb, John Pope, M. D. Hardin, Wm. Hunter, Jas. Hunter, and Jacob Creathe.

THE TIMES.

The pressure of the times is now beginning to be most seriously and dangerously felt. In this city four or five highly respectable and important mercantile houses have stopped payment, and there is reason to fear that the evil may be increased. The rage for speculation has carried them beyond their depth, added to which the extraordinary state of commerce in Europe affords no hope of better prospects. Under such circumstances prudence should dictate to our merchants a cessation of further hazardous enterprises; and by a judicious application of their means at home, retrieve their past losses.—N. Y. Adv.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

The commercial distress of the nation is very great. The banking bubbles are breaking, and will keep us all poorer than they found us. Industry, economy, ought to be the order of the day until the crisis is past. If this distress could open the eyes of the community to the real sources of wealth, and induce them to put down, as soon as they can, the parasite institutions which accumulate it in the hands of a few, whilst they destroy all morality and sound feeling, it would be a great happiness. But the curse seems to be entailed on us. For some time many of us in the towns have been, and we shall continue, slaves to bank directors. Some merchants of high standing are obliged to crouch to these arbiters of credit, upon which all depends. Would to heaven that these parasite institutions were sunk in the lowest depths of the ocean, and their very memory blotted out for ever. It would be a century to mankind, even if it threw us a century back in "internal improvements," and reduced us to wooden platters and pewter spoons. It would restore us our honest and glowing sense of independence, if it diminished our wealth. We should assume the port and dignity of men, if we lost some of the trappings of fools. Our possessions would not be so great, but they would be our own. The country is yet only in part tainted. If we were enlightened, we might hope a redeeming spirit would arise out of it, which might save our towns.

Passage can be obtained every week from this place to Cincinnati or Maysville, and we trust that the enterprising owners of the boats which ply between this port and those above, will continue to receive the attention and patronage of the public. They have already done much, towards connecting the interests and combining the views of the towns of Maysville Cincinnati, and Louisville, and when the contemplated line of boats, to ply between this place and Wheeling, and that which is intended to ply between this and New Orleans, as a line of mail packets, shall have been put into full operation, the traveller and public at large will be able to appreciate their vast utility and importance. Both of the above named lines will be in operation, we are informed, in the course of the present summer.

The Ohio daily expected from New Orleans.—Lou. Pub. Adv.

will shortly be towed to New Orleans, for the purpose of receiving her machinery there, which has doubtless arrived from England ere this time. We have been informed that her engine has been made after the model of that which has been placed in the steam frigate lately built at New York, and of the same power; and we are induced to believe that she will prove as useful in the commerce of the western country, as any other vessel on our waters.

The *Marysville* arrived at Shippingport, from New Orleans, on Sunday last.

The *Shelby* arrived at the same place, on Monday last, in nineteen days, from New Orleans, with fifty-one passengers, and landed twenty-one in this place. The *Riflemen* sailed on the 24th ult. for Cumberland. On the 25th, the *St. Louis* for St. Louis. The *James Ross* was receiving cargo, at two and a half cents, and was to have sailed in ten days. The *Rising State*, *Cincinnati*, and *Kentucky*, in port. Met the *Napoleon* in the Mississippi, all well. The running time of the *Shelby* was fifteen days five hours, by far the shortest trip ever made. She stopped at ten places on the river to discharge cargo.

The *General Pike* and *Perseverance* sailed for Cincinnati on yesterday, with freight and passengers.

Passage can be obtained every week from this place to Cincinnati or Maysville, and we

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, MAY 21.

THE TIMES.

We this day present to our readers the proceedings of a public meeting held at Frankfort on yesterday a week. The subject is of vital importance, and we earnestly recommend its deliberate consideration. Similar assemblies, and similar results, have been had in some other counties.

That there is an excessive pecuniary pressure, existing at this time, none deny. It is general, and extends pretty much over the whole commercial world. Until very recently, however, Europe has not felt it. We are therefore, as it regards the evil among ourselves, to look nearer home for the causes. The want of sales for our produce across the Atlantic cannot have had any serious operation here.

The western country may trace the causes of her embarrassments to the supersabundance of banking establishments, heterogeneous in their nature, and possessing different views and interests. But the policy of all is tending to lessen the circulating medium among us. The independent banks, that are founded upon a solid capital, are doing business principally in the way of buying bills; and other operations that do not illicit paper. Those of a different character are afraid to emit notes to any considerable amount, lest their vaults be immediately pressed. By order of the bank of the United States issued during the last autumn, the cashier of the U. S. States branch at this place was instructed to make a call upon the state bank. This was done—and a temporary suspension of specie payment was the consequence. This latter institution has of course been very cautious in emitting paper since, and it is believed that there is not, at this time, more than \$50,000 dollars of her own notes in circulation. Her discounts have been lessened—and partial collections of the debts due made.

The United States bank issues no notes in this country. Her branches in the state are calling in debts. Within the last five months, large quantities of specie have been sent to the eastward. So that no medium is afforded by those establishments. Hence, combined with other causes, the great scarcity of money.

The people of Kentucky, on the most moderate calculation, are indebted ten millions of dollars. There is due to the bank of Kentucky and its branches near \$5,000,000. To the two branches of the United States bank near \$3,000,000—and to the Independent banks \$2,000,000. These are mere bank debts, wholly independent of what our merchants may owe their eastern creditors, which cannot be reasonably estimated at less than \$4,000,000 of dollars. How are all these claims to be paid? The answer is easy! INDUSTRY and ECONOMY must effect the object—a retrenchment of foreign luxuries—and attention to domestic manufactures. But in order to let these have a proper effect, it seems to us that there should be some preparatory policy adopted—something to check, for the moment, the ravages of the evil that already exists in the body politic. Industry and frugality are certain remedies; but so slow in their operation, that the disease would, were it not for the intervention of some immediate relief, become confirmed.

What this relief must be, we are not prepared to say. It is a subject for the consideration of the people at large. Their sentiments should be carried into the legislature by their representatives: and our own impression is, that the convention of the legislature, at an earlier period than usual, would be a wise and judicious measure.

LIST
Of the new Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, at Lexington.

James Morrison,
Charles Wilkins,
Samuel Trotter,
John Tilford,
Alexander Parker,
Robert Wickliffe,
John S. Snell,
Englehart Yeiser,
William Leavy,
William W. Blair,
Thomas E. Boswell,
John D. Clifford,
David Castleton.

The list arrived on Friday night last, and on Saturday morning, on its being presented to Col. Morrison, he immediately resigned the Presidency of the bank, and declined the new appointment of Director.

A variety of circumstances enable us to affirm, that Mr. Wickliffe will not go into the board. His decline will redound much to his credit.

THE BRANCH BANK.

It will be seen by the foregoing list, that the political character of the directory of this institution is changed. We esteem as neighbors and acquaintances each of the gentlemen appointed. But why others have been superseded, whose claims were of the highest nature, is to many, a mystery. The public mind is justly excited at the change—and whenever occasion requires, we shall develop the manner in which it was effected.

We lament that so useful a bank officer, as was Col. JAMES MORRISON, has been compelled to leave the board of Directors. The compulsion arose from feelings of delicacy which he has not thought proper to disclose. All who know him admire his correctness in business. Mr. CHARLES WILKINS, not without experience, is his successor as president of the U. S. States branch bank.

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Mr. ISLER, who has heretofore been the publisher only of "The Press" at Natchez, has given notice that the editorial duties will

hereafter devolve on him. The latent editor, whoever he was, took a decided course against the conduct of Gen. Jackson in Florida. This appears to have made the paper unpopular, and Mr. Isler declares the course to have been in hostility to his own views. To avert the threats of some of his subscribers, he will now take the other side. Happy disposition! The hard times, it is imagined, declares the great law of necessity; but we "had rather be a dog, and bay the moon" than to have no opinion of our own. Mutability of sentiment often takes place, even on prominent subjects. But the development of new facts ought to be the base of the change.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

It is said Mr. Randolph's health is in a bad state; and that a sea voyage is recommended.

The gentleman has been politically sick; ever since Mr. Jefferson refused to send him across the Atlantic on an embassy. Perhaps Mr. Monroe can accommodate him next winter—though we know of no foreign court that does not deserve more talents.

CUBA.

A report has been going the rounds, that the island of Cuba has been ceded to G. Britain by Spain. We are happy in observing, that there is a total want of confirmation in the last mails.

We understand there was a meeting of some bank committees at Frankfort this week, and that it was determined to persist in specie payments. We suppose this will continue to be the case, until the Legislature interposes its protecting arm.

MISSOURI.

The "St. Louis Enquirer," of April 28, gives two extracts of letters from Virginia members of Congress to their friends in that city. The one is admonitory—telling the people of Missouri, with great justness, that they ought to repel with firmness the attempts of Congress to prescribe to them a Constitution. Our own opinion on that subject is well known.

We wholly deny the right of congress to say whether or not any part of Louisiana shall retain, or inhibit slavery in the formation of a government. The able essays of "Hampden" in the "Enquirer" are well worth reading.

The other extract concerns the Delegate from that territory. It mentions in very handsome style, the extraordinary zeal of Mr. Scott in the exercise of his duty. One of the editors of the "Gazette" knows Mr. Scott well. His talents; his inflexible integrity; and his earnest devotion to the good of his constituents, even since he has been in legislative life, entitle him to unlimited confidence.

Perhaps a congressional representative has never appropriated more extra time to the service of his immediate countrymen than

has Mr. Scott. Indeed few communities have an abler agent.

JUNIUS—DISCOVERED.

Mr. CAMPBELL, the indefatigable enquirer into the authenticity of *Ossian*, in a letter to a friend at Oxford, England, successfully, in our opinion, attempts to prove that the late Dr. WILMOT is the author of Junius' letters.

The comparison of the hand writing of the doctor with the facsimiles of Woodfall and others; his dying declaration that he alone was the author; and a pecuniary indemnity, signed by the proper hand of the Earl of Chatham, for the publication of the political essays of Dr. Wilmot—added to the profound literary and political attainments of that gentleman—his acquaintance with the mistress of Lord Shelburne—and his connexion with Mr. Beauchler—leave but little doubt to who the real Junius is. The friends of Sir Philip Francis must feel awkwardly situated.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am an old inhabitant of this state, and have been somewhat acquainted with its political situation, nearly forty years. I was here, when there was comparatively but a handful of people, surrounded in every direction, by the hostile and barbarous savages, and when prospects of peace and safety seemed far distant. But we were then happily united. Every man felt himself interested in the welfare and safety of his neighbor. No sooner was the crack of a gun heard, or the slightest information given, of any enemy being near; than every man was ready with his gun and his tomahawk, to run to his neighbor's relief.

Fellow citizens, we are now invaded; not by a foreign enemy, but by the pressure of the times; by the calls of the banks, and by the sheriffs and constables; more oppressive, than the savage foe even in the time of war. At that time, we had friends at a moments warning; but now we must stand alone.

Property is no safety; nothing but what we call money will do; and nothing will command it. It has either fled from our once happy country; or it is sacked up in the vaults of our numerous banks, where the sun nor moon ever shines; and where the unfortunate debtor has no access.

He must be taken by order of the relentless creditor and shut up in prison, until he pays the uttermost farthing, or give up his little hard earned property to be sacrificed, at perhaps one fiftieth part of its real intrinsic value.

Leave his helpless family to suffer with hunger and nakedness, and finally take the oath of insolvency. Nine tenths of his creditors yet unpaid, he loses all hopes of ever being able to discharge his just debts, and his family ruined. He languishes, takes to drink, and dies a miserable death. This has, and will yet, inevitably be (in many instances) the wretched

debtor's condition, or what is still worse, cover his property with false oaths, and go all his days with a wounded conscience, too intolerable to bear; unless government in some way affords speedy relief. Peace, a little, fellow citizens;—think on your own situation, and that of your neighbor, your friend, your brother, and then arise and act with promptitude and firmness. Have more money or none at all. Entirely stop the process of law, or have cash enough to pay your debts. The power is yet in your own hands; you are sovereign; your officers of government are only your servants. Instruct your executive to call the assembly; direct your representatives to review the Virginia law, which saved the people of that state from wretchedness and destruction, under similar circumstances with us, shortly after the revolutionary war. Authorize a replevin, of at least twelve months on the condition, that the property under execution, will not sell for three fourths of its real intrinsic value. Direct the state bank and her branches to stop specie payments, until congress shall prohibit the importation of foreign merchandise; or lay on them such duties as will make them come higher to the purchaser, than the goods manufactured in our own country; especially such as are brought from the East-Indies, for which nothing but silver will answer in payment; and which in a great measure, is the cause of the scarcity of specie. This course, fellow citizens, will enable the directors of the banks to issue more notes; which they may do with safety, and yet remain solvent; taking sufficient security from them to whom they lend their notes. It will enable the farmer to sell his produce—the mechanic his work—the merchant his goods—and the manufacturers of every description will again resume their former prosperity; especially those intended for domestic use, and we shall again become a happy and independent people.

Hesitate not, fellow citizens; the course is plain; to lay still, we are ruined; to make the attempt is but laudable; and if on sufficient trial, you do not succeed, then rise again, in your majesty, and strength, and like a strong man armed, use every exertion in your power to extricate from the United States, every bank; nor suffer them again to exist;—and then by degrees, (regarding with a watchful eye, like a band of brothers, the situation and interest of both debtor and creditor,) until we again settle down in our former happy and independent state. I again repeat, fellow citizens, arise, call town, county and neighborhood meetings, and in a respectful manner, petition the executive to convene the assembly without delay; and give your representatives such instructions as will insure the adoption by law of the foregoing plan, or such as will in substance contain the same principles, and point to the same end. Regard no opposition, fellow citizens; set your faces, like brass or steel, against that spirit of pride and self-interest, which will tell you, that the stopping of specie payments will sink the credit of the state. On the contrary, recollect the trial which was made in the time of the last war, only a few years ago. It had no effect in lessening the credit of the state. It saved her credit, and will again save it, by keeping in our own hands, what specie we now have; otherwise, it will shortly be entirely drained from us, and leave us to sink in disgrace, and many of our most valuable and enterprising citizens ruined.

The United States Bank must pay specie—she may or may not deal in our state notes. It will be better for our merchants to make quick sales, and give a premium on United States notes or drafts, to make their remittances, than not to sell their goods at all, as in the present case.

But, fellow citizens, you will probably find some opposition on the part of some of our high fed lawyers; especially those who can swear they are pleased at the calamities we now labor under; that all things must come to a level, and they care not how soon. Some of the clerks, sheriffs, and constables too, may oppose you. Many of them are your friends in principle, but their interest is against you. The time of your greatest calamity, is the time of their finest harvest. You will probably also find some opposition on the part of some few Independent Money-making men, who know but little of the distresses of their neighbors, and who turn a deaf ear to the calamities of the distressed. The sharper and the shaver, too, who calculate on making fortunes out of property taken from the unfortunate debtor, and the widow and the fatherless; regard them not; they are your enemies, but perhaps in disguise. I will add no more at present. You will seriously think, fellow citizens, on the subject laid before you. It is an important one; and I doubt not you will acquit yourselves like men of feeling; and act the part of free, independent, and enlightened Americans.

I am, fellow citizens, affectionately and sincerely, your obdt. servt.

An Old Resident.

* If our correspondent will turn his attention to the proceedings of Frankfort, he will find that four very distinguished lawyers were in favor of the resolution. We know that all our bar are not opposed to measures of alleviation. Nor does his remark apply to all the clerks, &c.—for there are many of these officers who are not wedded to interest by the sacrifice of principle.

EDWARD.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New-York, May 3.

The fast sailing ship Sachem, Hild, arrived at this port yesterday from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 10th of March. We have received a file of papers of a late date, and a long letter from a correspondent at that place. From W. G. D. Worthington Esq. late consul at Buenos Ayres, who has arrived in this ship, we have been politely

favoured with an interesting detail of recent occurrences in South America, of which we have only time to notice a part in to-day's paper.

Mr. Worthington left Chili on the 29th of January, and made the journey across the continent from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in 21 days on horse back, distance computed at 420 leagues.

It was reported the U. S. frigate Macedonian, arrived at Valparaiso about the beginning of February.

The President's Message had been received at Buenos Ayres, and some remarks made upon it in the papers. They seem to attribute the non-recognition of their independence by the U. States to the impression which had been made this side of the tropics, respecting their party dissensions. They expected that their sovereignty would have been acknowledged in consequence of the favourable reports which they anticipated from the commissioners to the Congress; but they did not appear to bear the disappointment in an improper manner.

Chili was by the last accounts freed from the Royalists. Sanchez, who commanded there, after being beaten at Santa Fe, had retired amongst the American Indians. On the 14th Jan. Lord Cochran sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, consisting of the Maria Isabel, (the frigate taken from the Spaniards) the San Martin, the Santero, and the Chacabuco—supposed with the intention of touching at Africa, Callao, &c., and to capture or burn the shipping at the latter place, as they had on board a large store of rockets, and provisions for four months. It was thought this naval expedition would give life and ascendancy to the patriots in Lima. Capt Wooster, of the Lautero, the real hero of the late naval success in Talcuhuana Bay, had resigned. Lord Cochran was fond of him, and wished him to remain.—His place was filled by capt. Grise, of the British navy, so that the Marine of Chili is now wholly commanded by Englishmen. The British frigate Andromache, which was said to be taking off from Lima about 5,000,000 dollars perhaps bound to Rio Janeiro, it was suspected would be intercepted by Lord Cochran, under the pretence or doctrine that she was violating her neutral charter.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Buenos Ayres, March 2.

The state of this place is truly deplorable—it is trade is very much reduced, in consequence of the communication with the interior being cut off by wandering hordes of Indians, well armed and mounted, who traverse the country, driving off the cattle, and committing excesses that shock humanity. All kinds of foreign goods are nominal, and the produce of the country extremely scarce and high. The credit of the government is very much reduced; its paper being at 30 per cent discount, and daily getting lower. All the regular troops have been withdrawn from this city to act against the Montoneros, or Indians, who infest the interior, but they cannot do anything with them. Being well mounted, they always avoid a regular attack. It is said that the desertions have been very great from the troops sent out from here. The military duty of the city is now performed by the *civicos*, or militia, composed of the native population and the free blacks. A mutiny took place on the 3d ult. in one of the regiments of blacks. It appears they were ordered to assemble without arms, when it was intended to propose to them to join the regular army which was acting against the Montoneros. They had a suspicion that some attempt of this kind was to be made, and appeared with arms and ammunition. To prevent a surprise, they had their sentinels stationed at the corners of the neighboring streets. On being harangued by their officers, requesting their consent to march, some few cried out they were willing, but the majority declared they would not *for God nor man*, and behaved in a very riotous and insulting manner. They finally dispersed of their own accord, firing their muskets off along the streets, cheering each other, and swearing to defend their equal rights with the whites. Measures were immediately taken by the government to check this mutinous spirit. Strong guards patrolled the streets day and night, to apprehend the blacks of this regiment, and in a short time most of them were lodged in prison.

The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, has been to Lima, where she took on board on freight for Rio Janeiro, about a million of dollars—she stopped at Valparaiso on the 27th Dec. but slipped her hawser and put to sea again three days after apprehending that a search was to be attempted for the specie as Spanish property—it is said Lord Cochran advised it. The will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employ for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for us.

CROMWELL, DOBBIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21st.

was restored at Lima in December last, was to come down to Valparaiso for a freight.

The Curia still remains here; she is under Chilean colors, commanded by capt. Delano, in that service. The *Horatio* continues to wear the American flag not having been transferred in consequence of the inability of the government to pay the amount that is due for her.

Considerable apprehension is entertained here of the coming of the Cadiz Armada. Should it come out, Monte Viedeo will no doubt be given up by the Portuguese, and then this river can be effectually blockaded. There cannot be a doubt of the *ultimate* failure of this expedition. Although the people of this country are divided among themselves, and the interior in a state of commotion, yet they would join against any foreign enemy, and so the Spaniards are universally regarded.

LEXINGTON, May 14, 1819—21st.

THO. HENDERSON, Cor. Sec.

May 14, 1819—21st.

CASH FOR CORN.

The subscriber wishes to purchase

100 Barrels of CORN,

FOR which he will pay Cash, in such notes

as are received on deposit in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington.

LUKE USHER.

Lexington, May 14, 1819—20th 1st.

Sixty fine Stall Fed

BEEVES,

For Sale. Apply to

E. WARFIELD.

May 7.—19th.

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LINES,

Written on reading the account of a slave who threw himself into the river, in the neighborhood of Natchez, in preference to being sold as a slave, at New Orleans.—His mind was free although his body, bound.

NEAR where the Mississippi rolls,
Her dark and turbid wave,
I saw some monsters, without souls
Unbind a **NEGRO SLAVE!**
Wounded with lashes! stung with woes,
To heav'n he poured his sighs,
And fervent pray'd that fate might close,
His burning tortures in repose,
And seal in death his eyes.

When in the tempest of his grief,
And heart-consuming pain,
His lonely hut, for kind relief,
He sought, but sought in vain.
Thoughts of his fond, his tender wife,
And all his children dear,
(Though slaves) still gave a joy to life,
And sooth'd the pangs of slaving's strife,
Now forc'd the scalding tear.

And one of this remorseless crew
Heard the poor slave bewail
And saw him wipe the briny dew,
As nature 'gan to fail!
He saw him steal along the shore,
His steps were mark'd with blood!
Oh! God, he cried, my woes are o'er,
Wife, children, friends, I see no more,
Then sunk into the flood!

KENTUCKY BARD.

A POEM, WITH NOTES.
We have just received the following verses from a subscriber. It is seldom that we have met with so honest a poet, and one so true to nature. It must be confessed that he writes with great propriety and feeling, on a very interesting subject. The prosaic part, though not quite so smooth as the rhymes, is unquestionably a sensible an-note-ation.

To the Editors of the Nat. Register.

SPRING'S odorous flowers, and summer's thriving fields,
Autumn's rich fruits, and winter's bitter blast;
All that a year, of pain or pleasure, yields,
Has been experienc'd—for a year has past.
Since my subscription I remitted last,
The printer's honest claim to liquidate;
Lest he by creditors should be harras'd,
And curse, in angry mood, his hapless fate:
For that not brings relief, that brings relief too late.

Spread o'er a country of a vast extent,
The printers claims are numerous, though small;
And oft with heavy heart does he lament
The small effect of his most pressing call.
How many worthy are thus doom'd to fall,
Lingering victims of unjust delay;
Who in the case embark'd their little all,
And now behold, with pain, from day to day,
The little that they have, glide like a stream away.

My small remittance now again I send,
A compensation for the useful sheet;
A sheet, where politics and science blend,
And form a journal of the times complete;
A sheet with entertainment so replete,
That every epicure his dish may choose;
For here the grave and gay in concert meet,
And ever and anon the modest muse
Blends her soft note—here pores philosophy abstruse.

While I, at home, with satisfaction scan
His sage prognostics, his essays peruse,
Shall I forget the labors of the man,
Whose skill selects for me this mass of news?
Shall I his confidence so far abuse,
As to hold the pittance justly due?

Shall I to him his legal right refuse,
And hear him still in vain for justice sue,
That he with lightsome heart his journey may pursue?

No! far from me be such a callous heart,

That would withhold so small a recompence,

When, though so small, it might reflect impair.

And give me lustre to some excellency:

Might check the creditor's cold insolence,

Whose bold advances, whose address severe,

Might well alarm the printer's indigence;

Restrain him in his laudable career,

And e'en prove fatal to the National Register!

A wretched lay!

I hear you say:

Why, that I don't dispute—

Did you ne'er see

A crooked tree

Produce delicious fruit?

Then take the fruit,

If it will suit—

Apply it as you please;

Its proper use

May e'en produce

A moment easy.

March 6, 1819.

GENTLEMEN—

Enclosed you will receive five dollars, on the Bank of Georgetown, (which I presume is good, as it passes current here,) as my subscription to the National Register, till the first of March, 1820.

Eagle Powder Mills,

34 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON,
ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,
William Roman & Tilford, Trotter & Co.

UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.
Manufacture GUN-POWDER,
Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & CO.

The above to be published in the *Fredonian Chieftain*, the *Inquisitor*, Cincinnati; the *Public Advertiser*, Louisville; the *Sun*, *Vincennes*; the *Clarion*, Nashville; the *Enquirer*, St. Louis; the *Eagle*, Mayville, two months, and *their bills* to be forwarded to

H. T. & Co.

Superb Pearl Ornaments,
CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches
and Breast-Pins, just received by
JAMES M. PIKE,
No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,

WHICH are rich in elegance, never

been equalled by any former im-

portations; the ladies are respectfully invited

to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th—tf

CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs.

Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

Very Superior Porter,

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers and shall

receive from time to time an additional supply.

W. CONNELL.

April 9, 1819—tf

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent

from the country, will be strictly attended to after the first of May.

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep

on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale,

an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRÉ CLOTHS,

CASSIMERS, BLANKETS,

CASSETTES, HARD-WARE,

SATTINETS, NAILS of every de-

KERSEYS, scription, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be

promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

New & Cheap Goods,

OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

The subscribers have just opened an ele-

gant and complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell at their usual reduced pri-

ces, for cash. A few of the articles of which

the stock consists are

Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad

cloths

March 26, 1819—tf

By the President of the U. S.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed

on the 3d of March, 1813, entitled "An

act to provide for the ascertaining and survey-

of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty

with the Creek Indians, and for other pur-

poses," the President of the United States is au-

thorized to cause the lands acquired by the

said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-

veyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of

the United States, do hereby declare and make

known, that public sales for the disposal (a-

greeably to law) of certain lands in the terri-

tory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in

said territory, as follows :

On the first Monday in July next, for the

sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in

ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,

in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2,

east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and

13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the

sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and

21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the

sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and

7, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 8, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the

said territory, on the first Monday in August

next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in range 9—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the

said territory, on the first Monday in August

next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in range 9—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

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And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the

said territory, on the first Monday in August

next, for the sale of townships 9,